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Agents.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in his name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1836.	(Sun)	(Sun)	MOON'S PHASES.
17 Friday,	4 47 13	13	For June, 1836.
18 Saturday,	4 47 13	13	d. n. m.
19 Sunday,	4 47 13	13	Full 6 2 3 morn.
20 Monday,	4 47 13	13	Last 14 12 19 morn.
21 Tuesday,	4 47 13	13	New 22 12 11 morn.
22 Wednesday,	4 47 13	13	First 28 5 23 aft'n.
23 Thursday,	4 47 13	13	

THE ORIGINAL JACKSON PARTY—THE PRESENT VAN BUREN PARTY.

We made, in a late number of our paper, some observations on this subject. The political mariner must occasionally take observations, to ascertain whether he is likely to reach the port of his destination: and it may be neither uninteresting, nor without issue, to recur to the principles on which Jackson's election was advocated by his friends—the pledges which were made for him, and which he made for himself.

Foremost on the roll of Executive duties, he himself said, was a reform and retrenchment in the public expenditures. The whole country was stunned with complaints of the extravagance of Mr. Adams' administration. He was charged with a wasteful expenditure of public money. The most solemn assurances were given of their curtailment should Gen. Jackson be elected. A committee was raised on the subject, in the House of Representatives, an elaborate report made, and bills reported to effect the object.

Another loud matter of complaint was, the interference of the officers of Government with the elections of the country, and the employment of government patronage to secure votes. These practices were inveighed against in the most vehement terms. An officer of the Cabinet could scarcely take a journey but it was connected with some political purpose. To such an extent was this carried, that Mr. Adams' Cabinet was dubbed the travelling cabinet; and Mr. Clay's taking the printing of the public laws from some printers, as was supposed, because they were of different political opinions, was the ground of a grave resolution and long debate in the House of Representatives.

Again, it was said, both by Gen. Jackson and his friends, that the practice of appointing members of Congress to office was dangerous—had a tendency to corrupt the representatives of the people, and convert them from bold and fearless sentinels, to warn their constituents of the approach of danger, into supple instruments of Executive will. The line of safe precedents, or the election of a member of the Cabinet to the Presidency, was denounced in unmeasured terms, as having a tendency to place in the power of the President the appointment of his successor; a practice which was declared antirepublican and dangerous to public liberty, and as having a direct tendency to the establishment of monarchy.

Mr. Adams was denounced for his latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, and his leaning towards a consolidation of all the powers of Government in the General Government, to the destruction of the reserved rights of the States. The system of Internal Improvement was loudly condemned, as unequal and unjust, by almost all his friends in the South, and by many, we believe a large majority, as unconstitutional. Mr. Adams, for threatening to employ military force against one of the States of the Union, to protect the Indians as we were bound to do, according to a treaty with those Indians, was scouted at. For saying he had power, in the recess of Congress, to have commissioned ministers to Panama, a solemn resolution was introduced into the Senate, denying his assumption, as unconstitutional, and a dangerous invasion of the rights and powers of that body, and solemnly protesting against it, in behalf of the States, for which the whole Jackson party, except Mr. Livingston, and we are not certain as to him, voted.

No President, it was contended, ought to be elected twice; and Mr. McDuffie, it will be recollected, introduced resolutions to amend the Constitution in this regard. But why multiply this specification? Why confuse this review?

Now, we pray the candid reader to look upon the picture which we have drawn from the life, in which, at all events, we have "naught set down in malice," and compare it with that which we are about to draw, also from the life, and say if, in his confidence, he can discover the least similitude in the two.

First, as to the retrenchment of the public expenditures. So far from being diminished, so far from the least retrenchment, the Public Documents, furnished by the Se-

cretary of the Treasury himself, shew that they have increased, and that they are increasing, not a few hundred thousand dollars, but millions, aye, and tens of millions. The friends of the administration now are eagerly hunting up objects of expenditure, to dispose of the immense public revenue, and opposing the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands and Mr. Calhoun's bill to amend the Constitution so as to distribute the surplus revenue among the States, lest their supplies should be cut off. The greatest expenditure, during Adams' administration, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, was short of 14 millions; that in Jackson's, exclusive of the same, 23 millions, or somewhere in that neighborhood.

Again: the patronage of the Government was not to be brought in conflict with the freedom of elections; no federal officers to be permitted actively to interfere in them. Mark how this pledge has been redeemed. It is well known that not only is interference tolerated, on the part of the office-holders, but encouraged and rewarded. Every man who holds an office of importance, is expected to sustain the party, with all his official and personal influence; and should he dare to go against them, and exercise his privileges as a free man independently, he is in danger of being subjected to punishment, in the loss of his office. Dependents on the Treasury are traversing the country, and bawling as loud as the loudest on muster and election grounds; are preparing public opinion, in the shape of resolutions, and sending them to different places to be adopted. Their impudence even reached the height of getting up little meetings, and having themselves or their creatures appointed delegates, and afterwards meeting in Baltimore, under the imposing name of representatives of the Republican party, dictating to the people whom they should support for President and Vice-President, and denouncing all who had the contumacy to resist their arrogance and expose the fraud. Not only this—the President himself, alike regardless of decency, his solemn pledges, and his denunciation of such practices, has openly entered into the arena, and taken up the cudgels in favor of his Segans.—He is said to utter the most unbecoming language, and the most disgusting trades against one of his earliest, most disinterested, and pure friends, because he has consented, contrary to the President's wishes, to be run as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the U. S. He is known to have franked a vile and libellous newspaper, containing the most scurrilous attacks on that individual, (we mean Judge White,) to members of the Legislatures of different States, and has exerted his personal influence to procure the adoption of measures to drive him from the Senate of the U. States. Professing opposition to the Caucus System, and supported on that ground, he has given it his countenance and authority, in its most odious and revolting form, (the Rucker Caucus,) and denounced those who derided its authority, as "denying the capacity of the people for self-government."

Notwithstanding the resolutions on Mr. Clay's taking the public printing from a few Editors, for political considerations, he has removed more officers on that account, than every other President, from the ratification of the constitution, up to the time of his own inauguration. We must stop the disgusting detail for the present. It shall be resumed. We wish the people to have the evidence to enable them to decide correctly.—*Rat. Star.*

JACKSON'S TENNESSEE RIFLES.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Clayton of Delaware, on Mr. Benton's Resolution.

What may have been the motive of this ill-timed and unprovoked assault upon the last Senate, by certain members of the present, the world will judge. When the honorable gentleman from Tennessee who occupied the seat nearest to the Chair, (Mr. White,) addressed you in vindication of his own vote, given against the amendment for three millions, some thoughts, I do confess, occurred, which led me to form my own conclusions as to the real object of this war upon that vote. That honorable gentleman said that he craved a severance on the trial under the indictment preferred against the majority of the Senate, and pleaded his acquittal by the Legislature of Tennessee, which had unanimously re-elected him since he gave that vote. Sir it may be that, if he were not joined in the bill of indictment, others here would hardly have been put on their trial. It may be considered necessary to make the most of this, the only offence which he has committed against the Administration; but I can hardly yet believe that, even among his old political friends, he need apprehend a condemnation for that vote, should he go to trial with the rest of us before the country under general issue. The difference in the votes of the honorable Senators from Tennessee, (Mr. White and Mr. Grundy,) on the amendment to the fortification bill, has called up some reminiscences of by-gone events, exhibiting some other differences between them. When I first came into Congress, they were both

considered so true to the Administration and so effective in its aid, that out of sheer compliment among their friends here, they were called "Jackson's Tennessee Rifles." They both proved true for a time, and told, with unerring certainty, in every conflict with those who opposed the Executive.—But, although both were called good rifles, there was an allowed difference between them. One missed the mark altogether, during that famous contest which was carried on here about the time of Mr. Foot's resolutions. It was believed to have been near bursting, in consequence of being over-charged with nomenclature powder. There was also another failure. This same rifle was assigned to the defence of the Post Office, and was charged to the muzzle for keeping and maintaining that position; but the post was carried by its assailants, and the defence was censured by those who directed it, because the enemy entered in despite of the garrison, and exposed most piratical depredations which had been committed on the People. For my own part, I have always inclined to attribute this failure to the indefensible condition of that post. But, said Mr. C., (pointing to the seat of Mr. White,) the old Tennessee rifle which has stood against that desk ever since I first knew it was a rare piece, and always has attracted my special admiration, although, fighting on the other side, I never liked to see it come into action. For six years, although it was almost every day engaged, it never snapped, missed, or hung fire; nor was it ever said to have failed to hit the mark, until about midnight of the 3d of March last. The people of Tennessee, who are said to be excellent judges of a good shot or a gallant blow, have since decided that this was a most "palpable hit," and that however others, who are ignorant of the qualities of a first rate weapon, may have foolishly desired to break the old rifle of the West, they still hold it entitled to the first rank when employed for their defence; and will never consent that it shall either be injured by abuse, or left out of service.

SYNOPSIS

Congressional Proceedings.

Saturday, May 28, 1836.

SENATE.—After the transaction of some private business, the Senate took up the Bill to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money; when Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at large in support of his own view of the subject.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transacted in the House to-day.

Monday, May 30.

SENATE.—The Senate was again engaged, during the first hour of the Session, in the consideration of private Bills, several of which were considered and ordered to a third reading; after which the Bill to regulate the Public Deposites was again taken up, and several gentlemen spoke on the subject.

HOUSE.—The whole of this day was wasted in motions to suspend the Rules of the House in order to enable members to offer memorials of a private nature, to take up particular business before the House, and in debates and voting upon questions of order raised in the proceedings. So far as the interest of the country is concerned, the people can calculate, with safety, that it was *ignominiously* for each of the two hundred and forty odd members of the House. It is outrageous that they should waste whole days in this manner, while there is such a mass of highly important business yet before them unacted on. Would it not be well to make an amendment to the Constitution, providing that our sapient legislators should hereafter be paid by the job for their public services?

Tuesday, May 31.

SENATE.—The Bill for changing the day of the annual meeting of Congress, and fixing a day for the adjournment of the first session of each Congress, was considered and ordered to be engrossed, by yeas 27. Passed afterwards. [This Bill provides that, hereafter, the annual meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday of November of every year; and that the day of adjournment of the first session of every succeeding Congress shall be the second Monday of May, unless Congress shall, by joint resolution of both Houses, otherwise provide.]

Public Deposites.—The Bill to regulate the Public Deposites was again taken up, and, after some further discussion, was, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, referred to a Select Committee of Nine. The Senate immediately proceeded to ballot for the Committee; when the following gentlemen were chosen: Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, Webster, King of Alabama, Buchanan, Shepley, Leigh, Hendricks, Ewing of Ohio.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some private business, the House again took up the Bill for a new organization of the Post Office Department, and discussed it until the adjournment.

Wednesday, June 1.

SENATE.—Nothing but speaking in the Senate to-day.

HOUSE.—After some statements from members, in relation to certain falsehoods which the Editors of the Globe had appended to Mr. Pinckney's Slavery Report, in the edition printed by them; the House again took up the Post Office Organization Bill, which was further amended and debated, and finally, by the call for the previous question, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Passed next day.

Thursday, June 2.

SENATE.—The Senate took up the Bill to authorize the United States to purchase the Stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company; which after debate, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Passed next day. [Wonder if we could not get up a company to construct Rail-Roads from Charlotte to different sections (North, South, East, and West,) of the County of

Mecklenburg, and persuade this orthodox and economical Administration's Congress to buy the stock? One thing is sure: they have on hand a large surplus revenue, which they are desirous to do any thing with, sooner than distribute it among the States.]

Incendiary Publications.—The Senate took up the Bill prohibiting the circulation of Incendiary Publications; which was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Passed next day.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transacted in the House to-day.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Surplus Revenue.—Our readers will have observed that the debate in the Senate on the "Bill to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money," resulted on Tuesday, in the commitment of the bill, together with all the amendments which had been proposed to it, to a Select Committee of Nine Members, to consider of the whole matter, and report thereon.

We learn that the deliberations of the committee have resulted in the adoption, substantially, of the plan proposed by Mr. Webster on Tuesday, in his amendment for the disposition of the surplus money of the Government, which amendment was as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving — millions, shall be divided among the several States in proportion to their respective amounts of population, as ascertained by the last census, and according to the provision of the second section of the first article of the Constitution; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the same to such persons as the several States may authorize to receive it, in the following proportions, and at the following times, viz: one-half on the first day of April, 1837, one-quarter part on the first day of July, 1837, and the remaining quarter on the first day of October, 1837; and all States which shall receive their several proportions according to the provisions of this act, shall be taken and understood thereby to pledge the public faith of such States to repay the same, or any part thereof, to the United States, whenever Congress shall require such payment, ratably, and in equal proportion, from all the States which had received the same."

From the United States Telegraph.

Public Deposites.—Mr. Calhoun's remarks on this subject on Saturday, were heard with perhaps as much attention and interest as even he has been ever able to command. It is much to say that he was not at all wanting in his usual unequalled acuteness and vigor of reasoning. It is much more to say, that with all this, simplicity was the most striking characteristic of his remarks. We have never known Mr. C. attain so great a degree of it on a subject so difficult; and rarely, if ever, have we known a greater degree attained by any one. He saw and wisely avoided the danger so incident to common minds, of not distinguishing the difference between sound, but difficult and sensible arguments, and disguised and specious sophistry.

Land Bill.—We consider the fate of this great National measure as sealed for the present, the bill having been laid on the table in the House of Representatives by a decided majority, from whence several unsuccessful attempts have been made to take it up. What account of their stewardship can those Representatives from North Carolina who have opposed this bill in every stage, through party subservency or personal prejudice, render to their constituents? How can they dare to ask a renewal of public confidence, after inflicting so deadly a blow on the vital prosperity of the State? It is impossible for us to conceive how any man can oppose this measure, and yet lay claim to the character of a faithful Representative. The proposition involved is so plain, the justice of our claim so easily demonstrable, that we have no patience with those who deny its equity. Let the people of North Carolina prepare for the coming election in August. We tell them, unless the next Legislature of the State asserts their demand in the strong language of men "who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them," the contest is ended, and the new States will be turned loose upon the Public Lands, to batter on the Spoils. Arkansas and Michigan will be admitted into the Union at this session; a new Western Territory has been created, and soon Florida and Wisconsin will be knocking at the door of the Union. When they are admitted, it requires no prophetic pen to portray the result. Now's the day and now's the hour, then, for the Old States to be up and doing. Let every voter in North Carolina ask the candidates for the Legislature, this question—"Are you in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands?" And let them not be content with an evasive answer, for there has already been too much dodging and shuffling in this question. When our members of Congress vote against this measure, and excuse themselves by saying that the will of the People has not been expressed through the Legislature, it is time that it should be made a Test question.—*Rat. Register.*

Mr. Pinckney.—This gentleman, all at once, has grown to be a prodigious favorite with the Van Burenites, and the organs of the party, from one end of the Union to the other, are lavish in their praises of him. Nothing more strongly evidences the false position which he has taken, than this; and we are deceived if this sudden fit of affection in the party does not more effectually open his eyes, than the denunciations of his friends. To be upbraided by those we esteem, is bad enough; but to be eulogized by those for whom we have contempt, is intolerable.

It seems to us, that those individuals from the South who voted for Mr. Pinckney's Report, have been guilty, to say the least, of the grossest absurdity. They do not hesitate to declare, as individuals, that Congress has no Constitutional right over the subject of Slavery in the District, and yet they are against the introduction of a Resolution affirming this fact; because, say they, if we urge this question, the North will vote en masse against it, and the South will be found in a minority! Admirable reasons indeed! This is just what we desire. We want to see, at once, what reliance is to be placed on the magnanimity of the North—we want them to show their hands, that the South may know what they have to depend upon. We have no idea, because Mr. Van Buren wishes to conceal his opinions on this subject, and ride, as poor Crockett used to say, both sides of a sapling, that Southern men should be permitted so far to compromise the rights of their constituents, as to join in this game of duplicity.—*ib.*

Washington, May 25th, 1836.

The Report of Mr. Pinckney pending, Mr. Robertson of Va. moved to recommit the report with instructions to report the resolution of the Virginia Legislature, declaring that Congress has no power, &c.

Mr. Owens, of Ga., moved the previous question, so as to cut off Robertson's motion and amendments. The Southern or slave-holding vote on that question stood:

Ayes: From Va.—Beale, Coles, Craig, Dromgoole, Johnson, Lo'ail, Lucas, Morgan, Roane, 9
Kentucky—Hoyd, French, Hawes, Johnson, Williams, 5
Georgia—Cleveland, Haynes, Jackson, O. Wena, 4
North Carolina—CONNER, Montgomery, Speight, 3
Tennessee—Dunlap, Huntsman, Johnson, 3
Missouri—Harrison, 1
Maryland—Howard, McKim, Thomas, Turner, 4
Louisiana—Espley, 1

Noes: Va.—Bouldin, Claiborne, Garland, Jones, Mercer, Patton, Robertson, Taltalferro, Wise, 9
Kentucky—Chambers, Graves, Harlan, Underwood, White, 5
Georgia—Gloucester, Grantland, Holsey, Toombs, 4
N. Carolina—Deberry, McKay, Pettigrew, Rencher, Shepherd, Sheppard, Williams, 7
Tennessee—Bell, Bunch, Carter, Lea, Standifer, 5
S. Carolina—Griffin, Pickens, Pinckney, Rogers, Thompson, 5
Alabama—Chapman, Lawler, Lewis, Lyons, Martin, 6
Mississippi—Chaiborne, 1
Maryland—Jendler, Steele, 2
Louisiana—Johnson, 1

Absentees from Slave-holding States—Ashley, Bynum, Calhoun, of Ky.; Campbell, Coffee, Dickinson, Forrester, Garland, of La.; Grayson, Hammond, Hardin, Hawkins, Hopkins, Mason, of Va.; Maury, McComas, Pearce, of Md.; Peyton, Shiras, Washington, of Tenn.—20.

Of those who voted in the affirmative, and consequently against declaring that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, every man is for Mr. Van Buren, except Dunlap and Huntsman, of Tennessee, Turner, of Maryland, and Williams of Ky.—I who are doubtful.

Of the absentees, if they had been present, Bynum, Coffee, Hawkins, Hopkins, and Mason, would probably have voted in the affirmative, as they are Van Buren men, making 35—and the other absentees being opposed to V. B. would have voted in the negative, making 59—making only a majority of 24, in the slave holding States, against the power of abolishing slavery here. Is this a true representation of the Southern States? Why are they so misrepresented? For the sake of Van Burenism! Van Burenism! The South is betrayed.—Will not the constituents of those who voted to cut off Robertson's amendment, mark them? Is it not plain that if they had voted against the previous question, the South would have gotten a direct vote on that resolution, which alone joins issue with the abolitionists? Let them, then, be held high up to the everlasting execration of every slave holder!

Memory of Washington.

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PEOPLE OF AMERICA! Thirty-six years have rolled away since the body of your beloved Washington was consigned to the humble sepulchre in which it now reposes. The melancholy event threw the whole nation into tears, and the determination of your Representatives to erect a monument to his memory, worthy of his sublime virtues, was then every where hailed with delight. But no memorial of your gratitude and veneration is yet visible. The stranger and sojourner in your country has still to ask, where is the NATIONAL MONUMENT erected to the memory of your illustrious Washington, and dedicated to public and private virtue? Where shall I look for the evidence of the gratitude of the American people to the man who, under Providence, made them what they are. Alas! as a National memorial, it is no where to be found.

Americans! Let not this generation pass away before you prove to the world that the memory of your beloved Chief is still held in veneration, and his great virtues and services still cherished in your hearts;—that the cold neglect, so long evinced, shall no longer disgrace the character of your country, and that you yet have the patriotism and feeling which became the Countrymen of Washington.

Americans! You are now called upon, perhaps for the last time, to respect your own character and that of your country, by doing honor to the memory of him to whom you owe so large a debt of gratitude. A monument is about to be erected under the direction of a Society, established for that purpose, in the city which he selected as the metropolis of the nation, and which bears his honored name, by the voluntary contributions of the American People. The sum required from each is but small, that each may have the honor of contributing to so noble an object. That no one may complain of not having an opportunity to share in the glory of such an undertaking, and to show the respect and gratitude he feels, all will be called on for their aid, and men all, old and young, male and female, that aid is expected. With the aggregate thus obtained, a monument will be erected, which, like him in whose honor it is to be constructed, will be without a parallel in the world. Every where the memory of the Father of his Country is held in veneration; and let your contributions be in proportion to that veneration.—The time has come when the stigma of ingratitude shall be blotted from the escutcheon of the Republic, and the American People will no longer be